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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable Peter H. Kang, Magistrate Judge

IN RE: SOCIAL MEDIA)
ADOLESCENT ADDICTION/PERSONAL)
INJURY)

PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION) NO. 22-MD-03047 YGR (PHK)

San Francisco, California Monday, April 22, 2024

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Monday - April 22, 2024

1:13 p.m.

PROCEEDINGS

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THE CLERK: Now calling 22-MD-3047, In Re: Social Media Adolescent Products Litigation.

Counsel, when speaking please approach the microphones and state your appearance for the record.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

ALL: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Shall we turn to the ripe disputes first? We'll just take them in order unless somebody has a different order they want to suggest.

All right. I don't know if anybody needs to be heard on the first one. On the state agency issue, obviously no oral argument today. I don't know, I was going to say by a show of hands, does anybody feel the need for more oral argument on that issue?

MR. LEWIS: Your Honor, Chris Lewis on behalf of the States' Attorney General. The States' Attorney General, if Your Honor would like, would like to add additional argument just in that with the complexity and the short briefing that was allowed, I think there are many states that feel they need a little more color on the applicable law in the matter.

THE COURT: Does every state feel that way or some of the 35 states.

MR. LEWIS: Some of the 35 states. 1 THE COURT: Do you know which ones those are? 2 MR. LEWIS: I don't know off the top of my head. 3 THE COURT: Are we hearing an echo? 4 5 MR. LEWIS: We are. 6 THE COURT: Yeah. 7 THE CLERK: I'm not sure where it's coming from. THE COURT: All right. Do you have a rough sense of 8 9 how many are --MR. LEWIS: I know we heard from at least eight 10 directly. I think there are others. 11 THE COURT: All right. Well, why don't we do this: 12 By Wednesday -- if you already know who they are, by Wednesday 13 file a notice on the docket with a statement from all the 14 states, and it can be a chart just giving me, you know, in the 15 chart which states want more oral -- want another oral argument 16 17 on this and which states are happy to rest on the current record. 18 We can do that, Your Honor. 19 MR. LEWIS: 20 THE COURT: And then depending on the number of states that are asking for oral argument, my worry is that it may be 21 22 too many people to argue at the next DMC, and I don't want to 23 do a marathon DMC if I can avoid it so I may set a separate hearing. But it's only like -- I heard you, it's eight, so 24 25 it's not one or two. If it was one or two, I was going to say

we'd do it at the next DMC; but if it's going to be eight plus, I'm probably going to set a separate hearing.

MR. LEWIS: That works, Your Honor. We'll take another poll and make sure everyone is still where they were weeks ago.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, I'm not asking for oral argument and I'm perfectly happy and willing to decide this on the current record; but if people feel the need for it, I'm not going to bar them from doing another oral argument.

Tell everybody else, tell the other State agents I'm not going to hear hours and hours and hours from each state either. So it's going to be, you know, short and to the point for each state.

MR. LEWIS: Understood.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. SIMONSEN: Your Honor, just to -- Ashley Simonsen for Meta defendants from Covington & Burling.

Our position is that with discovery proceeding so quickly, it is important, obviously, that we get this issue resolved.

We've already had a fair amount of argument on this issue. We had extensive state-specific briefing. So our position is additional argument is not needed and it's something that, you know, the parties could devote the time they'd otherwise devote to preparing for that argument on, you know, responding to the voluminous discovery requests that we have in this case.

So for that reason we would submit that it's not necessary; and that if it is held, it be held as promptly as possible so that we can actually take the discovery that we need from the State Attorneys General depending on Your Honor's ruling on the merits.

THE COURT: Got it. Well, I certainly hope there won't be many more than eight states; and states that are concerned about the issue, all parties are -- should understand that the more argument it's going to be, the longer it's going to take for me to get the transcript and take all that into account.

MR. LEWIS: Understood.

Your Honor, would this be something you'd entertain remote argument on?

THE COURT: Nope. If a state wants argument, they've got to come here.

MR. LEWIS: I understand.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LEWIS: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. SIMONSEN: And just a final note to point out that we certainly need to reserve the right to put forth our case for the prejudice that we've suffered as a result of the really lengthy delay we've already experienced in being able to take discoveries from the AGs. We're already a few months into discovery in a very short time frame where it's been delayed by

virtue of this dispute so, of course, we reserve the right to seek that relief, if needed, in light of this additional delay to hear the issue.

THE COURT: I don't think anything has stopped you from serving subpoenas on the state agents, has it? Have I stopped you?

MS. SIMONSEN: We have served requests for production on all of the state Attorneys General. If we had to serve the subpoenas on every single agency, of course that would essentially give plaintiffs' exactly what they're asking for, which we say is improper because these are actually agencies represented by and should be represented by the Attorneys General themselves. So our view is, you know, we do need resolution of this issue in order to move forward.

THE COURT: Not exactly my question. Has anybody stopped you from serving subpoenas on the state agencies?

MS. SIMONSEN: Only the lengthy and very cumbersome process involved. And the whole, obviously, reason that we're requesting the relief we are is that we believe it's appropriate to serve them on the states themselves, which we have done, and we've proceeded with meet and confers with the states. In those meet and confers, we've also not been able to get very far. The states haven't provided us with search terms and custodians yet on our RFPs.

So there are a lot -- a lot of reasons why things are

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getting very delayed; and from our perspective, it's on the AG's end, and I just want to make sure we're clear on the record that we do reserve the right cure that prejudice down the road. THE COURT: Clear on the record. There's nothing barring you from serving those subpoenas; correct? MS. SIMONSEN: I suppose not, except that technically it would be improper to serve third-party subpoenas if these are, in fact, you know, parties to a case and a different standard applies to those discovery requests, and it's our position that they are proper parties to the case. THE COURT: All right. Anything further on state agencies at this time? MR. LEWIS: Only that likely we will provide a unified pleading for the states and unified oral argument. know that each individual state will come, but we will be arquing on behalf of those states that have raised the issues. THE COURT: I mean --Just for logistics. MR. LEWIS: Okay. Well, if you want to -- I THE COURT: definitely -- you mean some states are going to argue on behalf of other states? Is that what's going to happen? MR. LEWIS: Correct. Okay. Why didn't you do the briefing that THE COURT: I suggested that two DMCs ago, that you kind of

1 consolidate the briefing instead of giving me 35 separate 2 briefs. MR. LEWIS: I think the 35 separate briefs were 3 4 because the individuals in those states are the subject matter 5 experts on what that relationship is between the Attorney 6 General's office and its state agencies. So we wanted to defer 7 to them to actually do that drafting. Now that we have that, I think it's easy for us as the 8 leads to --9 10 THE COURT: Okay. I mean, if that -- certainly if 11 that makes it more efficient. Like I said, I'm not going to 12 give you tons of time for this argument. 13 MR. LEWIS: Certainly. Okay. It might help, then, if you 14 THE COURT: 15 indicate who's going to argue on behalf of each state then, if I need to figure out if we need the big courtroom or if we can 16 17 do it in here, for example. MR. LEWIS: We can do that, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: All right. So by Wednesday. 19 20 Thank you. MR. LEWIS: THE COURT: All right. Next, confidentiality 21 designations. Who's -- Ms. Simonsen, you're speaking to that I 22 23 assume. 24 MS. SIMONSEN: Yes. 25 THE COURT: So who's speaking to this?

MS. HAZAM: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Lexi Hazam on behalf of the individual and school district plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Okay. So why do these specific 35 documents matter?

MS. HAZAM: They matter because we think the designations of them were improper. They are almost all -- I think all, perhaps -- except perhaps one -- documents that are at least partially unsealed in our master complaint and are highly relevant to the case, and yet they remain with highly confidential designations, or at least they did until we were informed late on Friday that Meta would be changing the designations on about one-third of them.

THE COURT: Okay. So this kind of goes to the procedural question, which is: Did you get to the point of lead counsel meet and confer on these documents?

MS. HAZAM: There has been meet and confer. We were waiting for Meta to respond to our letter and initial e-mails regarding it with their position on each of the documents. We had provided the standard chart that listed the documents, our basis for the challenge, had a column for their response. We got that response on Friday evening.

The concern, I think, before Your Honor today is the more general one of whether we can proceed with confidentiality challenges and, if need be, bring disputes that can't be resolved to the Court, which we very much believe we can and

should do consistent with the protective order which says that any party may do so at any time.

THE COURT: Right. So here's my guidance, and I already read what Meta said on this point: I don't want to be resolving tons of motions that are unnecessary for changing the confidentiality designation for documents that ultimately don't really matter all that much.

All right. So when I asked you why these 35 documents matter, all you told me was that because some of them were partially redacted. You didn't give me any reason why any of them are important to the substance of the case.

MS. HAZAM: I can do so, Your Honor. They were -THE COURT: Let me finish. Okay?

If you're going to -- this is a discovery dispute, confidentiality challenges are a discovery dispute. So you're more than welcome to follow my discovery procedures on this, but I'm going to emphasize my guidance I've given in previous DMCs and my standing order. There better be a good reason for bringing this to me and there better be a good reason why counsel and then lead counsel can't work most, if not all, of these things out.

All right. I'm going to be very disappointed if you can't work it out. Because whether it's designated as confidential or highly confidential, you have the documents. It's not impeding your ability to litigate your case; right? It's just

a matter of how you treat it in terms of confidentiality.

This is not the kind of case where I would expect the individual plaintiffs to be actively participating in the process prosecution of the case with counsel. I could be wrong; right? But, in other words, I don't think this is a case where you need to show highly confidential documents that you think are public to your clients in order to confer with them on legal strategy. All right?

So this is not an issue that I think the parties ought to be spending considerable time and considerable Court time on, so -- but it's a discovery dispute and parties can have reasonable disputes, and I have a whole procedure for that and you know what the procedure is. All right?

MS. HAZAM: Understood, Your Honor. I think --

THE COURT: Let me finish.

MS. HAZAM: Sorry.

THE COURT: However, the party challenging a confidentiality designation -- this goes for everybody; all right? -- if you're going to do that, you need to show -- you have the burden of showing to me why it matters for this particular document to be brought to my attention, why it matters for the case. All right?

If it's a take-out menu that was incorrectly designated as confidential and you can't for some reason reach agreement on that and you still decide to bring it to me in a motion, I'm

1 going to look very -- I'm going to look very hard at the party 2 who decided to waste everybody's time bringing that kind of motion. Do I make myself clear on this? 3 MS. HAZAM: Yes, you do. Understood, Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 MS. HAZAM: I do want to clarify that I believe we're 7 here today because Meta has a request that we not be permitted to proceed under any circumstances prior to a summary judgment 8 9 motion on designation disputes. 10 THE COURT: And you won on that issue; right? MS. HAZAM: Understood. 11 THE COURT: You follow -- if it's a -- confidential 12 13 designation is essentially a discovery dispute, and I have a whole procedure for that. You understand what the procedure 14 is, and I've given you the guidance on that, so... 15 Thank you, Your Honor. 16 MS. HAZAM: I also just want to state for the record that these are 17 documents that are highly relevant and crucial to our case. 18 19 That's why they're in our master complaint. They are the basis 20 for key allegations. They also are documents that we need to share with our 21 22 experts, and there are additional burdens under the protective 23 order for us to do so if they remain designated as a highly

So that's one of the reasons for coming forward with a

confidential matter at this point.

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very select group of documents. We do not intend to get anywhere near the take-out menu.

THE COURT: Okay. So -- and no overdesignations of confidentiality. And to the extent you already produced documents prior to the case and marked them as highly, highly confidential in connection with a preinvestigation thing and you need to go back and double-check them, I would highly recommend that the defendants do that. Because, you know, it's -- there's one thing to designate it as confidential or highly confidential for the purposes of investigation but you're under a different order now. All right?

MS. SIMONSEN: Understood, Your Honor.

And we have gone back and redesignated everything we previously produced.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. SIMONSEN: I do want to be clear that were not asking that plaintiffs never be allowed to bring a confidentiality challenge. It's precisely what Your Honor had ordered, which is that only in connections with documents they actually need to use in the litigation for a purpose.

We did ask during the conferral why they needed to use these documents. They did not have an explanation aside from they're allowed to challenge confidentiality.

We have worked diligently to look at their challenges and assure them that we will meet and confer with them on any

challenges that they bring understanding that we're on a very tight timeline. And we are looking at these documents case by case, but obviously there are times when an oversight may be made.

With respect to counsel's representation that all of these documents but one were partially unsealed, we're talking about two or three words that may have -- we may have agreed to unseal here and there to the extent that the plaintiffs include a very short excerpt in their master complaint. It was not the entirety of the document, and the entirety of the documents that we're maintaining is highly confidential is because of material elsewhere in the document, not the two or three words or sentences that we may have agreed the plaintiffs could use in their master complaint.

MS. HAZAM: Your Honor, if I may just briefly respond.

It is often quite a bit more than a few words; and to us, the fact that those documents were designated highly confidential until the filing of the complaint would suggest -- at which point Meta agreed to have then become completely public straight from highly confidential would suggest that some of those designations are not proper under the protective order. We have made them on a very individualized basis and not painted with a broad brush.

To also be clear, Meta has taken the position, this is the issue that's before you, that we should not be able to proceed

to any kind of motion practice on these disputes.

While we intend to do so very conservatively and exhaust fully the meet-and-confer process and be very judicious about that, that is not consistent with the protective order and we believe would only foster overdesignation and inefficiency of postponing all of the disputes until the end just before a motion without the Court's guidance as to what is proper and improper.

THE COURT: Okay. But you already won. You just won on the issue. I already said you can file a motion.

MS. HAZAM: Thank you.

THE COURT: So I don't know why you're still arguing about that.

MS. SIMONSEN: And I already just clarified that it is not our position that they can never bring a confidentiality challenge.

I do just want to clarify, we did not fully undesignate the documents they cited in their complaint. We undesignated the excerpts, not the full documents.

THE COURT: You both know what you did and what you didn't do, and you're not going to make -- you're not going to resolve it on the record here; right? So I urge you to work these -- this is the kind of thing good lawyers should be able to work out. Right?

So as I sad, you don't need to show me your work product,

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     how you would use the document. You do need to show why it's
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     important to the case in some way and substantively relevant.
     Okay?
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              MS. SIMONSEN: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. And, again, no
     overdesignation, no overburdening the Court with unnecessary
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     motion practices. Do I make myself clear?
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              MS. SIMONSEN: Yes.
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              MS. HAZAM: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: And please use the meet-and-confer process
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     as much as you can.
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          All right. Any more on that issue?
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              MS. HAZAM: No, Your Honor.
              MS. SIMONSEN: No, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Next issue, litigation hold.
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     Who's going to speak to this?
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              MR. WARREN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Previn
     Warren for the plaintiffs.
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              THE COURT: All right. So let me ask you. Tell me if
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     I'm wrong but, as I understand, you've gotten a number of
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     custodians identified by the defendants.
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              MR. WARREN: That's true.
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              THE COURT: You've gotten your own counterdesignation
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     of proposed custodians that you've identified.
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              MR. WARREN: That's true.
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THE COURT: There's, according to the defendants, some custodians or people who've been identified through the ESI meet-and-confer process. MR. WARREN: There are some. THE COURT: Okay. And then you've already started taking at least the Snap depos and you've got some others in the pipeline that -- where you're going into 30(b)(6) questions about team and leaders and structure and things like that. MR. WARREN: To the extent the defendants have allowed us to take depositions on those topics, yes. THE COURT: Okay. So there is a universe of custodians that have been identified to you through those processes; and as I understand, your main concern is even with

all that, there may be some larger number of potential custodians out there whose documents you're missing or you're missing in some way.

MR. WARREN: Well, that's a fair -- that's a fair synopsis, yeah.

THE COURT: Oaky. So -- but we don't know -- this kind of goes to something I've said at earlier DMCs. We don't know how big the problem is; right? You're guessing that there's 3,000 other potential custodians out there that you missed, and they're saying, "Well, it could be two." Right? And so we don't know.

So here's what I'm going to do -- all right? -- by Friday

the defendants have to give the plaintiffs just the number of people who've been given litigation hold notices for each -- on behalf of each defendant, just the number -- all right? -- and the dates those notices went out.

If it turns out, as your hypothetical guessing in the DMC status report said, if it turns out it's 50 people and you've already identified 48, maybe there's no issue. But if it turns out it's 8,000 people and you've only identified, you know, maybe 100 through this other process, maybe there's an issue. So we don't know the scope of the issue yet. All right?

I do take the defendants' point that cautious counsel are probably going to overpublish the litigation hold notices; right? So the sheer difference in the numbers is not alone going to be all that dispositive to me, but at least it helps us to identify whether there's even a problem here. All right? And we'll know by Friday is what I want to do; right?

If there is still a problem after Friday, why don't you file a joint letter -- discovery letter brief by mid next week because I already know the issue; right? You just have to update me on what the number problem is if you think there still is one, and get me a letter brief by mid next week.

MR. WARREN: Your Honor, may I request a clarification on that?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. WARREN: Okay. Thank you.

So, first, I think it would be helpful to understand to make sure that the number we're provided are individuals on a lit hold for this case.

THE COURT: Oh, yeah. Yeah. Yes.

MR. WARREN: I take it that's the point of the dates.

Okay. Because, you know, there's lots of other litigations
that these defendants are on.

Would it be workable from the Court's perspective to simply have that number and those dates submitted directly to the Court so that we can maybe skip a step if you're already apprised of the issue and you get the denominator?

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. SIMONSEN: Your Honor, if I may, I don't think this is going to be helpful at all in illuminating a potential issue. I can say that for Meta there will be a large number of individuals on our lit hold, and that's because we have taken a very overly cautious approach. It's not going to inform them at all of whether we missed key custodians.

We have a very limited time to complete discovery. We produced 50,000 documents to plaintiffs. They have the names of folks in connection with the state AGs' multiyear investigation involved in the exact issues they are suing on. We've given them the names of 52 -- 48 custodians. They came back with 52 they said they wanted. We've already agreed to add 18.

I do want to note just one additional item, Your Honor, which is that we have produced organizational charts, essentially reporting line information, for all 66 custodians that we've agreed to use with all of their direct reports and all of their reports going up to Mark Zuckerberg, identifying the teams that they were on.

They have every potential piece of information they could need to identify potential custodians, and it simply isn't going to be helpful or resolve the issue for us to disclose the sheer number of people on our litigation hold.

We're happy to continue conferring with plaintiffs. We've got another conferral scheduled with them I believe for tomorrow or Wednesday to talk about the custodians that we told them we wouldn't agree to add that they wanted on the basis that we believe they have cumulative information of other custodians, and we identified for them exactly who those other custodians are.

And we invited them to come back to us, as is their burden under the law after we've identified custodians, to tell us why they believe those individuals are likely to have unique information.

And this is an unusual case where they have so much information from this multiyear, multistate Attorney General investigation that, really, the parties are not on so different a playing field in terms of identifying the folks that they are

interested in.

I would also note that as of this morning, they've already managed to notice the depositions of 32 witnesses. I think particularly with respect to Meta, and other defendants may feel the same way and are free to speak to this, it's just not going to be helpful to produce that number and it's going to lead to more letter briefing on an issue that, again, is going to distract from -- we need to get these documents out the door to them.

THE COURT: Let me ask you. Do you know roughly how many people have gotten a litigation hold notice? Just roughly.

MS. SIMONSEN: I don't have the number in my head. I know that it's significantly greater than 52, and 66 at this point is the number of custodians we've agreed to use.

THE COURT: All right. So specific to Meta, why -- I guess, why do you actually need -- will a list of -- I'm just going to pick a number -- like, will a list of thousands of people who got the litigation hold help you in any way?

MR. WARREN: Yes.

THE COURT: How?

MR. WARREN: I think we've now scoped the problem; right? Step one was: Is there actually a large denominator of people who got the hold? And now we know the answer is yes.

We don't have an org chart for every one of the defendants

TikTok hasn't produced that, for example, so --

THE COURT: Let's stick with Meta first because you made an argument specific to that.

MR. WARREN: Fair enough.

With respect to Meta, the issue we're facing is Meta provides custodians and we provide other custodians, and they say, "Well, the ones we've handpicked already had similar documents, so you don't need these other ones."

And that puts in an impossible situation of not actually getting the universe of the material and not knowing which of those custodians is going to wind up being -- having the -- having the information that's the most probative for our case and understanding what the outer bounds of that are will just drive efficiency in this process.

Let us know who the potential custodians are, and then it's incumbent on us to actually make educated, informed guesses about who is going to have that information presented to defendants.

Right now we're working from ground up, you know, largely on information that we never requested in the first place that was developed through the AG investigation. I understand it's been produced to us. You know, that's not really information the plaintiffs ever, like, requested in that way. We don't know what requests they were, you know, targeted towards when they were produced.

You know, the notion that we are already far along in the process and have everything we need to resolve this I don't think carries water.

You know, we haven't even received any of the custodial files for, you know, those that we have charted. I understand that there's still time on that clock, but it is early days and I think the case law is clear that part of the utility of getting the names and titles of people on custodial lists is to make the ESI process more efficient. And the Canada case from the District of Nevada says that pretty clearly.

Also, this information just isn't privileged, and the main argument they've advanced is that it is. Well, it's not.

There's case after case in this court saying that the names and titles and the dates on which litigation holds were sent is not privileged material, it's not attorney-work product. So we're simply asking -- and there's simply no burden. They have a list. If we just get the list, it will take the dispute off the table, put us in a position to make more informed choices about the custodians that we want to press for.

MS. SIMONSEN: Your Honor, the plaintiffs did request these documents. It was the first thing they asked for when we -- when this MDL was created. They asked for the Meta and TikTok defendants, and Snap and YouTube to the extent it applied to them, to reproduce all the documents that they had produced to the Attorneys General in underlying investigations

that they represented we're investigating. I don't know if they used the words "nearly identical," but they acknowledged that it was substantially overlapping investigations.

In addition, the documents that we reproduced to them were the documents that Judge Gonzalez Rogers identified as being responsive to the issues in these cases by reviewing the CIDs in response to which we produced the documents.

On the point about knowing the names or titles, I heard Your Honor merely to order us preliminarily to produce the number of people on the litigation hold. The names are clearly privileged protective work product information. Outside of a situation where there is some kind of belief that the preservation process hasn't been complied with, that is protected work product information, particularly when there are reasonable alternative, cooperative ways for the parties to get at the information.

And that's exactly what we have here. We've been working very closely with the plaintiffs. We've identified 66 custodians we'll agree to use. We've heard from them on the ones that they want to add.

And, furthermore, we are under the law, and this is the Emerson vs. Iron Mountain Information Management Services case. Under the law, what we have to do as a producing party is select the custodians we deem most likely to possess responsive ESI and search their electronic records and tell the other side

which custodians and search terms we used.

We have an obligation to identify the folks with the most responsive, relevant information, and we've done that. Letting plaintiffs know the sheer number of people on our litigation hold, many of whom are not the ones with the most relevant information, which is something they contest through the documents and extensive information they have about our custodians, isn't going to be productive toward resolving this dispute.

So for all of those reasons, we would submit, Your Honor, we need to be moving forward with actually getting that list of custodians pinned down, which I think we're nearly -- we should be nearly about to do with a conferral this week so that we can get their documents, review them, and get them out the door.

If this process drags on any longer with plaintiffs considering X -- you know, dozens of additional names when we haven't even identified them as people with highly -- you know, highly likely to have relevant information, it's not going to advance the process.

MR. WARREN: May I, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WARREN: I don't mean to cut you off.

THE COURT: No, if you have a reply, go ahead.

MR. WARREN: I do have a reply.

This is an issue with respect to all four defendants, and

there is a process that's been working somewhat more effectively with Meta than with the other defendants. For Snap, for example, we only have 15 custodians. That does not leave -- and we don't have a voluminous AG investigative production as Meta is asserting. You know, there wasn't any such thing in Snap.

We have relatively very, very little, numbering more in the hundreds than in the thousands. I don't want to misrepresent an exact number, but it's substantially less than we have with Meta. So there is a live issue there.

As far as, you know, slowing things down, they can produce these lists to us this afternoon. We can review them, you know, over the next four days and get back to them by -- in a week. I mean, this can be very, very tight and quick, and I'm happy to represent that we will meet deadlines along that line if that's the issue.

Simply put, the case law does not indicate that this material is privileged. Doe vs. Uber, In Re: eBay Antitrust Litigation, Thomas vs. Cricket, uniformly say that while the content of the litigation hold notices themselves is privileged, something we're not seeking, the names and titles and dates of the litigation hold is not privilege material. So that's just not a valid legal basis on which to withhold this material.

MS. SIMONSEN: If I may respond on that point,

Your Honor.

Again, it is only in the context of where there's a dispute about whether preservation has been sufficient that Courts have allowed the production of names. Personal Web Technologies LLC vs. Google, the Court denied discovery into not only all dates of litigation holds in terms of when they were circulated, but also the recipients of such notices. And we cite a number of other cases in our briefing for that point. So these are privileged and protected.

THE COURT: All right. So, first, there's not going to be a 30(b)(6) deposition on this issue. I think it should be -- if it's going to get resolved, it's going to get resolved through the exchange of lists.

For each of the other defendants, does anybody have an estimate of how many -- just the number of how many custodians -- people, not custodians -- received litigation hold notices? I mean, that's the same question I asked Meta.

Unless, Ms. Simonsen, you know.

MS. TELLER: Your Honor, this is Faye Paul Teller from Munger, Tolles & Olson for Snap.

I don't have the exact number for you. I can give you a magnitude, which that it's a multiple of what has been discussed in this case.

I just wanted to note for Snap in particular that the number of custodians we've suggested has been highlighted.

I would also note that I haven't checked the numbers, but in plaintiffs' own briefing, they talk about the size of Snap as compared to Meta. It's about a 30th of the size, so I don't think that should be entirely surprising.

We are in the process of meeting and conferring on this.
We disclosed a list of 15 people on the 8th. We haven't yet
conferred but not because we haven't said we're available. I
believe we have time on the calendar on Friday.

And as has been discussed quite a bit, there's a deposition for Snap scheduled next Wednesday in which we will have a witness who will be prepared to talk about the various departments and in some cases individuals within Snap working on these issues.

THE COURT: Okay. Can I hear from the other defendants in terms of just the numerosity question?

MR. MATTERN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. David Mattern on behalf of the TikTok defendants.

I don't have an exact number in mind right now, but I think it's in the hundreds. It reflects we're a more recent company.

And, similar to Meta, we've already produced 17,000 documents to plaintiffs, and we'll likewise be putting up a 30(b)(6) deponent in a week that will be able to speak to topics about organizational structure.

MR. DONAHUE: Matt Donahue from Wilson Sonsini for the

1 YouTube defendants. 2 I also -- unfortunately, I don't have a number offhand. don't know what it is, but it would be some number larger than 3 4 what the current custodial discussions are, but we don't think, 5 again, that's necessarily representative. 6 THE COURT: Multiples larger or just like a handful 7 larger? MR. DONAHUE: I -- honestly, I don't know that 8 9 standing here today. 10 THE COURT: All right. MR. DONAHUE: I think we're still -- I think there may 11 still be discussions going on about the custodians too --12 13 THE COURT: All right. MR. DONAHUE: -- so it's a moving target. 14 THE COURT: Okay. So on the privilege issue, I agree 15 that the names, titles, and dates, that's not privilege 16 17 information. It's what would show up on a privilege log. for example, if this were a case where documents that postdate 18 19 the complaint still had to be logged on a privilege log, you'd 20 be putting exactly that information on a privilege log. All 21 right? So I'm going to rule against you, Ms. Simonsen, on the 22 privilege issue. So the names, titles, and dates of the 23 litigation holds, that information, which is just what you'd 24 25 see in a privilege log, is not -- is not privileged and needs

to be disclosed.

Now that I understand the scope and the numbers, we can avoid my approach of trying to take this piecemeal. By Wednesday I want the defendants to produce, you can do it in privilege log format, the names, titles, and dates of the litigation hold notices that those people -- that your employees got.

MS. SIMONSEN: Your Honor, respectfully, I mean, I just have to make the record.

This is a very different situation from a privilege log.
With a privilege log we're producing responsive documents and
then we're identifying who was communicating with whom on them.

The disclosure of the individuals we've identified as likely to have responsive information for purposes of preservation clearly reflects attorney work product, and that's like cases like *Personal Web Technologies* and the others we cited have held that the names are themselves privilege.

And I would submit, Your Honor, that particularly with respect to Meta, I did not hear counsel even respond to any of the points I made about why for Meta this shouldn't have to happen; and for that reason, I believe that for Meta the list and the people on it should not have to be disclosed. We have gone above and beyond.

THE COURT: On that point it's up to the plaintiffs.

They've committed to finish their review within a week and not

delay the custodian discussion because of the disclosure of these lists. Right? I'm going to hold you to that.

MR. WARREN: As you should, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So -- and if they can't make good use of the list because, as you said, it's too voluminous or it doesn't give the information, that's up to them. Right? They're the ones saying they need it; right?

And so I'm not going to substitute my judgment for them because I haven't seen it -- right? -- and I don't know what use they're going to make of it. You know, I'm, frankly, a little skeptical that having a list of thousands of people is going to help advance the ball significantly.

But, you know, as long as you don't delay the custodian discussion, I'm going to order this. All right?

And I understand you want to preserve your arguments for the record, but I just don't think that simply the names, titles, and dates are privileged information.

MS. SIMONSEN: Understood, Your Honor.

Just for my client, I have to state that we're going to need to take back whether we need to raise that with Judge Gonzalez Rogers just because we do believe it is privilege and protected. We'll, of course, take Your Honor's ruling in mind, but I just did want to note that given our position and where we believe the case law is on this issue and the fact that the plaintiffs have not pointed to a single

concern with our preservation to date, which is the only circumstance in which courts have allowed production of the names of folks on the litigation hold.

MR. WARREN: Your Honor, that is not the only

circumstance in which courts have allowed the production of this material, and I'll leave it there. I just disagree as a matter of law.

THE COURT: Okay.

All right. Anything further on this issue?

MR. WARREN: No, Your Honor.

MS. TELLER: Your Honor, Faye Paul Teller from Munger Tolles for Snap.

Just one logistical question.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. TELLER: Bearing in mind somebody in our office is going to have to put together this list, I don't think the names by Wednesday is a problem. I am a little worried about making sure that we have accurate titles just in terms of some people might have multiple titles. And so I don't know whether we need to provide all of those and the dates, that perhaps we provide the names on Wednesday and by Friday provide some of the additional information you've suggested.

MR. WARREN: I have no problem with that, Your Honor, provided that we get a week from when they actually do the thing Your Honor has ordered them to do.

MS. TELLER: That's fair, Your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: That's why I encourage discussion among counsel to reach agreement, so... 3 4 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. WARREN: MR. MATTERN: Your Honor, David Mattern for the TikTok 5 defendants. 6 I don't want to reargue but just note so the record's 7 clear that the TikTok defendants want to preserve the same 8 9 objection that Ms. Simonsen articulated. 10 Thank you. MS. SIMONSEN: If I may make just one additional point 11 for the record. 12 13 THE COURT: Sure. I just want to point to the cases that 14 MS. SIMONSEN: 15 plaintiff cited and explain to Your Honor that they were all in the context of a case where there was a question about 16 17 preservation. In the Doe vs. Uber Technologies case, plaintiffs alleged 18 that Uber was not meeting its document preservation obligations 19 under the --20 21 (Official Reporter clarification.) In Uber, the plaintiffs alleged that 22 MS. SIMONSEN: 23 Uber was not meeting its document preservation obligations under the Court's protective order, and that is why the Uber 24 25 plaintiffs requested and the Court granted an order requiring

Uber to disclose the identities of its litigation hold recipients in a situation where preservation was at issue.

In the Cohen case, the Cohen vs. Trump case that they cite, in a prior decision had permitted limited discovery concerning a litigation hold based on potential spoliation issues.

In the *Canada*, there was likewise a concern, quote, "whether defendants disabled all automatic deletions once the litigation hold was in place."

So in all of these circumstances, it's clear that this is protected work product information. If the plaintiff can point to some reason to believe that preservation was improperly conducted, then that may be a basis to overcome the attorney work product that otherwise applies to the identity of the individuals on a litigation hold, but they haven't done that here.

And so for that reason, at a minimum, Your Honor, I would ask that you return to your original holding, which was to give them a number of individuals on the custodian list. I think that we probably could get comfortable with that from a privilege and work product perspective without having to delay proceedings with a potential objection in light of the case law and these points that we made.

THE COURT: No. I mean, two points to that. I've already ruled, so I'm not going to rerule and reconsider that.

1 And I just -- what I don't understand is your argument 2 that if they're not privileged in one context, how are they privileged? Either documents are privileged or they're not; 3 It doesn't depend on the context. 4 5 And so while I understand your attempt to distinguish those cases, if they're not privileged, they're not privileged. 6 MS. SIMONSEN: Well, it's not the documents that are 7 not privileged. It's the identity of the individuals that we 8 9 as lawyers through analysis --THE COURT: If the information is not privileged in 10 one context, I fail to see how its privileged in another. 11 MS. SIMONSEN: Because the individuals on a document 12 that is determined to be responsive is simply almost 13 administrative information about who's on the communication. 14 THE COURT: No. The cases cited by plaintiffs are all 15 in the litigation hold disclosure context; right? 16 MS. SIMONSEN: But in those cases there was a dispute 17 about whether preservation had been adequately undertaken, and 18 19 that is not being alleged here. 20 THE COURT: But, again, if the litigation hold recipients is not privileged in that context, I fail to see how 21 its privileged in this context. 22 23 MS. SIMONSEN: I think the issue is that it's probably addressed in those cases under a work product standard; and so, 24 25 of course, in the work product standard, it can -- the

protection can be overcome. That's why it's not a privilege issue; it's a work product issue.

THE COURT: I think you're confusing the fruits of your work product, which is like a brief or something that you produce to the other side, versus the actual work product how you got there.

Simply providing the names, dates, and titles of the people gives the plaintiffs no information on what method, what work analysis you did to get the names onto the list. That's your work product, not the results of your work product. A brief is not -- is work product in the sense -- in the broader sense that you're trying to argue, but that's -- you don't waive work product by filing a brief.

MS. SIMONSEN: Right. But the individuals on a custodian list do reflect the attorney work product in terms of the analysis that we would do --

THE COURT: What you write in a brief reflects your attorney analysis on what to argue in a case.

MS. SIMONSEN: But that's always the case with respect to briefing; right? I mean, we're working on behalf of our clients. But the underlying thinking and thought process that went into the brief or the prior drafts would obviously not be. Those would be protected privilege communications.

THE COURT: I'm not asking you to submit prior drafts of your litigation hold notices or even the prior drafts of the

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     lists of people who could be on your litigation hold recipient
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     list.
              MS. SIMONSEN: Well, I think I've made our points,
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     Your Honor --
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              THE COURT:
                          I think, yes.
              MS. SIMONSEN: -- and cited to the case law that
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     supports it. I appreciate --
              THE COURT: I'm sure plaintiffs will brief the issue
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     well to Judge Gonzalez Rogers if it gets that far.
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              MS. SIMONSEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right. Next issue is submission of
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     the joint deposition status chart; is that right?
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              MS. SIMONSEN: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right.
                         (Pause in proceedings.)
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              THE COURT: All right. So why do you want it filed on
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     the docket? What's the purpose of that?
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              MS. HAZAM: Your Honor, there's obviously a strong
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     presumption in favor of public access, and the defendants here
     would need to demonstrate good cause, specific prejudice, or
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     harm that would result from merely listing their --
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                         I understand.
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              THE COURT:
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              MS. HAZAM:
                         -- employees' names and titles in this
     chart.
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              THE COURT: Right, but why do you want it on the
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docket?

MS. HAZAM: These employees I think are important to the case overall, to the understanding of who played important roles at these companies; and if they are going to be required to be listed in a chart to the Court, we believe that like most filed documents, you would have to meet a burden to seal that document, and I don't think that burden can be met here.

And to be clear, Your Honor, plaintiffs are not asserting that any adult plaintiff or adult witness related to a bellwether plaintiff's name should be sealed either presuming that there isn't associated confidential info about their conditions or treatment, which there would not be.

And for the same reasons, we don't believe that there's any basis in this chart that is being filed with the court and would normally be subject to public access should be sealed either. We don't believe that the standard required under the cases is met.

THE COURT: What's the harm in filing it on the docket?

MS. SIMONSEN: Your Honor, this is obviously purely an administrative filing. It's not a merits-related filing. And in those circumstances, what we need to do is show some kind of good cause to protect the identity of the parties. And I think by pointing out that these are -- they're highly sensitive issues involved in these cases, such that disclosing the

identity of the individuals that these plaintiffs have targeted for depositions could lead to harassment.

It's a highly high-profile matter, and it is for that reason that Judge Gonzalez Rogers granted our motion to seal to redact the names of all employees with the exception of some very high-level employees, such as the CEO of Meta, in our master complaint. And I believe that that was with plaintiffs' consent, so it's a little surprising that now they're taking this position.

I share Your Honor's curiosity about why it is that they want this if not for some reason that is tangential to the merits of the litigation.

At some point if these folks do get deposed and they become witnesses in the case and filings are made that need to reference their depositions, you know, that's a different situation where the person has actually been deposed and we can see if they're offering testimony highly relevant to the merits of the case.

At this point, they're just anticipated deponents, and we want to protect the privacy rights of these individuals at least until the time that they're actually deposed.

And for that reason, we think we've met the good cause standard, particularly in this case where this is just a chart, it's an administrative chart to facilitate the Court encouraging the parties to schedule depositions in, you know,

an expeditious manner.

And for that reason, we would submit that submitting them by e-mail every month is perfectly acceptable. There's no reason that it needs to be on the public docket at this time.

MS. HAZAM: Your Honor, if I may respond.

With regard to the plaintiffs' master complaint, actually the large majority of the defendants' employees names that were cited in that complaint were unsealed. There are two or three names of low-level employees who, of course, were not intended to be deposed at that point in time that we did agree to keep sealed; but, otherwise, the employees' names in that complaint are public.

The kind of potential harm that Ms. Simonsen is conjuring for Your Honor today is entirely speculative at this point.

There is no record to suggest that any harm will ensue.

The standard set forth in various Ninth Circuit cases, including Kamakana, Phillips, The Center for Auto Safety, is a good cause means demonstrating specific prejudice or harm that would result.

We don't think that has been demonstrated here, and we think these employees as persons that we intend to depose in this case, honoring Your Honor's guidance that we should not put them on the chart unless we are virtually certain we want to depose them, are relevant to the case and have value as publicly accessible information in the absence of any standard

being met here.

THE COURT: Are you standing up because you want to add something to this or --

MS. HAZAM: Sure. I'm sorry. The state AGs are welcome to --

MR. OLSZEWSKI-JUBELIRER: No. My apologies.

Josh Olszewski-Jubelirer for the People of the State of California.

The state AGs join in the PI/SD plaintiffs position and add -- excuse me -- that the state AGs are public officials, we're accountable to our constituents, and so we have an interest in providing transparency over the litigation of this case and how we're performing our public duties.

I will add -- excuse me -- we have some concerns over the practicalities of an order requiring that the list be sent by e-mail and not filed on the public docket.

The defendants have raised concerns about, you know, whether those individuals' names can be disclosed. As my colleague mentioned, many of the names are disclosed in our publicly filed complaints, and so we would need some clarification.

It's not clear to me the implication of the defendants' position. Are they -- would they wish to seal the names of those deponents if we need to discuss disputes over their depositions in a discovery management conference statement?

I think the request that's been made so far has no -- the blanket request and suggestion that the good cause standard has been met I think is unwarranted when we get down to the specifics of these individuals and the lack of evidence to support that request.

MS. SIMONSEN: Your Honor, I think we can cross that bridge when we come to it. At this point this is just a list of individuals they plan to depose. We could meet and confer about which names we're willing to redact and which we're not, but I would submit that it's just a lot administratively simpler at this point to submit it by e-mail.

We have a lot of more important things to do between now and September 20th on the substantial completion deadline than file motions to seal certain names on a spreadsheet of potential deponents.

So for that reason, again, we repeat that we would very much think it would make sense and we have shown good cause to -- for this administrative filing, simply submit it by e-mail.

I also just want to note that I think the names in the complaint were sort of a mix of high-level employees and lower-level employees. I don't know that for certain, and I want to double check; but, you know, I think there probably are a sufficient number of people on the list that they've noticed that we would treat the same way we treated the employees whose

names we asked to redact in the complaint.

So for that reason, I just think we're going to save a lot of time and energy if we just submit this -- agree to submit this list by e-mail, cross the bridge with respect to other disputes at a later time.

MS. HAZAM: Your Honor, I think this is creating a false hurdle for us to go over here. We do not have any basis for sealing something that would otherwise be public here.

There has been no showing, far from good cause shown, here.

And these are relevant witnesses to the case. They are generally higher-level witnesses. So to say that we will save ourselves trouble is to set up a false comparator because the comparator in Ms. Simonsen's rendering of things is we have to go through partial motions to seal. There shouldn't be any sealing here; and if there isn't any, there's no burden whatsoever. It's just a public filing, which is what we intend to do with the names of the plaintiffs and our witnesses.

MS. SIMONSEN: We've shown good cause for the same reason that we showed good cause when we got the names of certain employees redacted in the complaint, which plaintiffs agreed with. So I don't understand the repeated point that we haven't shown good cause.

These are not all high-level executives. It hasn't been shown that they're all highly relevant to the case yet; right? It's plaintiffs' conclusion that they are. That's what they

want to explore. And so we would take the same position with respect to certain names on this list.

We have shown good cause by citing the case law that is the type of case law that we cited when we moved to redact certain names in the master complaint that

Judge Gonzalez Rogers granted.

So I think we've shown good cause. The question is:

Just, you know, do we want to -- does Your Honor need us to go
through that administrative burden for every time we file one
of these lists on the public docket or can we just submit them
by e-mail every month?

MS. HAZAM: Your Honor, I don't think there was any showing of good cause when it came to the complaint. There was an agreement to a very small number of names. I think it was two out of many names that were mentioned in that complaint, and it was not based on good cause. No such showing was made.

We agreed because at that point those two were very low-level employees. We had not gotten to the point of deciding who we might want to depose, as we have here. We have taken the step of committing to depose these plaintiffs understanding that Your Honor does not want us to remove them from the list.

So I simply do not believe that there is any showing here.

It's entirely speculative. These are witnesses whose

admissions may be party admissions in their testimony, and we

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certainly shouldn't be in a situation where their names have been disclosed, say, in our complaint or other documents but somehow have to be sealed here and figuring out what the future implications of that are in coming filings. THE COURT: Okay. MS. LADDON: Your Honor, I'm not --THE COURT: Did you stand up because you want to say something? MS. LADDON: Just very briefly, Your Honor. THE COURT: Sure. MS. LADDON: Very briefly. Good morning -- good afternoon, rather. Tarifa Laddon for the TikTok defendants. And we, of course, agree with the remarks that Meta's counsel's made, but I do have to make very clear for the record that at least for TikTok the harm is not speculative, Your Honor, at all. We have a list of about 14 names the plaintiffs have provided to us that they -- of individuals that they want to These are not all high-ranking executives. These are a lot of just regular folks who are going about their day and doing their jobs. And at least at TikTok we have had actual situations where people receive threats and people's lives, regular everyday

people lives, are upended because the public has found out that

they're working for the company and involved in certain projects, and that is specifically what we're trying to avoid here.

This is essentially a discovery management document that the Court has ordered us to produce. It's almost akin to a meet-and-confer document, to be honest with you, about individuals that they wish to depose for the Court's use and ensuring that the process of noticing and taking depositions goes quickly and expeditiously.

We do not file on the docket notices of deposition in the ordinary course of litigation. Those are usually served between counsel, and so I just wanted to make it clear that at least for TikTok, Your Honor, this is not a speculative harm. This is a harm that we take very seriously and we're concerned for our employees.

MS. HAZAM: Your Honor, if I may, because that interjected new information.

I certainly do not hear counsel saying that that's as a result of anything in this case. I don't believe it to be. I know none of the details. This is new information; but, again, this is simply a list of employee names, titles, and defendant who they work for.

THE COURT: Okay. So point number one, continue to send the full chart to me by e-mail because I don't -- right?

But I'm also going to order that a redacted version of the

chart get filed promptly jointly sometime after the DMC statement is filed, and you can work on that cooperatively.

I don't want -- you're going to redact from the chart that gets filed addresses, e-mail addresses, any other personally identifying -- I don't think there is any, but any other personally identifying information, I doubt there's phone numbers, but anything. So that the only thing that should be on the chart is the person's name and their title essentially, and probably the company they work for; right?

Because most of that -- I would assume for the large majority of these people, that's probably up there on LinkedIn or and the web somewhere anyway, but I don't want anything personally identifying them or how to contact them on the public filing. Okay?

MS. HAZAM: I understand, Your Honor.

MS. SIMONSEN: Understood, Your Honor.

The issue is not that merely knowing that the person works for the company is going to compromise their safety. It's that the plaintiffs have identified them as being involved in the types of issues that the plaintiffs are suing the defendants for. That is what puts their safety at risk.

And on the point about showing good cause, it is true that plaintiffs previously agreed with us to redact certain names from the complaint; but of course Judge Gonzalez Rogers has an independent obligation to ensure that anything she allows to be

redacted is consistent with the law. We did --

THE COURT: On that point, in the meet-and-confer process and putting together the joint redacted version list, if there are specific individuals that a defendant thinks ought to be redacted even as to their names or their title or one or -- one or either or more information, I encourage and order the parties to work that out.

So if it's a sufficiently low-level person or you have specific information that one person has for some reason, you know, received harassing, you know, contacts in the past because of this case or because of some other case, you know, I'm sure you can work out if there needs to be full redaction of one or two individuals, if it need be if you can show it; and if you can't, I hope it doesn't come to a dispute, but you can try to raise it with me. But this is something you should be able to work out. But without their contact information within the public filing, that should address most of the concerns.

And to the plaintiffs, while their names and who they work for is probably enough, the risk of harm here is that once I allow any kind of personal identifying information to be filed in the public docket, you can't unring that bell. And so if there is harm potentially here for harassment or some kind of untoward contact from third parties or people out there in the public, I can't cure that after the fact by order -- if I allow

the personally identifying information to be filed. 1 2 So as a precautionary measure and using my discretion, I want all that redacted in the public filings. Okay? 3 MS. HAZAM: Understood, Your Honor. In fact, 4 5 plaintiffs are quite agreeable to redacting contact information, addresses, e-mails, phone numbers, et cetera. 6 I will say that defendants have not provided any specific 7 allegations of threats that people have faced. Certainly if 8 9 they come forward and do so, we are all ears to that. I do want to make clear that many of these names are 10 already in the public realm associated with many of the 11 allegations of this complaint if not in the complaint itself. 12 THE COURT: In which case I'm sure there won't be any 13 dispute as to filing the unredacted -- the redacted but, you 14 15 know, unredacted as to names of those people. Thank you, Your Honor. 16 MS. HAZAM: MS. SIMONSEN: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: All right. That concludes all the ripe 18 19 discovery disputes and we're done; right? 20 MS. SIMONSEN: I don't believe we are, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. So I'm going to turn to there 21 22 was a -- even though it's under the not currently required 23 Court action, there is actually a request -- let's see... it says implied request on the TikTok Zoom video dispute. 24 25 Who's going to speak to that?

1 Enter your appearances. 2 MR. WEINKOWITZ: Mike Weinkowitz on behalf of the plaintiffs. 3 MS. LADDON: Tarifa Laddon with Faegre Drinker on 4 behalf of TikTok. 5 THE COURT: So I'm told in your report here, the open 6 issues will be ripe to be heard by the May DMC hearing, and the 7 parties will file a letter brief pursuant to my standing order. 8 Just so you're all clear, since this is an issue as to 9 TikTok alone, I don't want to take up time at the DMC on this. 10 So you file the letter brief if you still haven't resolved 11 it. Once I get the letter brief, I'll set a separate 12 13 hearing --MR. WEINKOWITZ: Thank you, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: -- for this issue. Okay? But 15 hopefully -- hopefully you can work it out. 16 17 MR. WEINKOWITZ: We're still talking. MS. LADDON: That's right. I have every confidence, 18 19 Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. And then the next -- yeah, the 20 next -- this is under unripe issues that you're still 21 requesting it is Number G, "Meet and Confers Regarding RFPs 22 TikTok." 23 Plaintiffs request the Court instruct the parties that 24 25 failure to comply with Rule 34 may waive objections and that

they should endeavor to memorialize its positions in writing in advance of attorney conferences or have the corporate client present at each such conference to facilitate the parties' negotiations.

So if a party has properly objected to a document request, then there's no waiver by failing to not memorialize it either before or after a meet and confer. I mean, you don't suddenly waive an objection by not memorializing it later after a meet and confer. So that -- I know of no law that says that.

MR. WEINKOWITZ: Your Honor, I think our only concern is that in the request to produce, we are getting a litany of boilerplate-type objections, and we have no idea whether or not documents are being withheld based on a specific objection because there's a ton of objections. And we can't get any clarity on whether or not, based on that objection, a document's being withheld; based on this objection, a document's being withheld.

And under Rule 34(1)(c), that's a requirement. We have -the plaintiffs have a right under Rule 34 to know precisely
which documents are being withheld based on precisely which
objections.

And that's our request, which is simply that they go back and they redo their RFPs so that we can tell what's being withheld based on the specific objection that is being asserted.

MS. LADDON: Your Honor, I'm surprised to see this in here because the reality is we've been meeting and conferring a ton. They served, I think, 300 RFPs. We've responded. We've had, what, six hours of meet and confers, and we've resolved most of the disputes. I don't see a bunch of substantive disputes here before Your Honor needing to be resolved.

So the meet-and-confer process is working. We're all showing up in good faith, and we're trying to figure out what they really need. When they think -- when we think their requests are overbroad, if they think our objections are confusing or overbroad, we're working out in the meet-and-confer process and complying with all the requirements under the rules. So I don't know why this is really in here.

MR. WEINKOWITZ: Your Honor, that was utterly unresponsive to what I just raised, which is we are getting a slew of objections and we have no idea whether documents are being withheld based on individual objections.

I can discuss the meet and confers separately, which I do have some issues with; but on that particular issue, I have no idea whether or not documents are being withheld based on an objection; and under Rule 34, I think we're entitled to have that so that we have an idea as to what is being withheld.

THE COURT: I assume in the meet and confers you're trying to explain to them which documents are being withheld or not --

MS. LADDON: Yes.

THE COURT: -- based on your objections.

MS. LADDON: Yes, and we've explained what we're producing and what we are withholding. That's been part of the meet-and-confer process this whole time.

MR. WEINKOWITZ: It remains unclear and unanswered.

We are having discussions in the meet and confers about specific requests, but we do not now for any of the requests when an objection is lodged whether a document is being withheld based on that objection. We have nothing about that. I wouldn't have raised it and brought it here, Your Honor, if we had the information.

MS. LADDON: We're happy to continue meeting and conferring if there's specific examples that counsel can sit down and show us where we're not complying with the rules, but we've been, I think, exhaustively meeting and conferring and explaining exactly what we're producing and exactly what we're not. But we're happy to continue to meet and confer; and if this raises to the level of an actual ripe dispute that we need to go through, we're happy to brief it more. But I just -- I don't see the problem.

MR. WEINKOWITZ: I don't hear that the defense -- that TikTok is indicating that they're not doing what I'm saying, and I have specific examples that I could show you, Your Honor, if you'd like.

I simply would like the defendants if they're going to object based on whatever objection they lay out in the request to produce to tell me whether or not they are or not withholding documents. Very simple.

And I'm not hearing that they're not doing that. I'm hearing that they want to meet and confer repeatedly over and over again.

I'm laying out the problem, and I'm just asking for a solution to the problem, which is a very reasonable solution.

MS. LADDON: We have been meeting and conferring over 300 very broad requests. We will continue to do so. We will look at our discovery responses; and now that we know a little bit more what they're asking now that we've spent all this time together in meet and confer, we're happy to meet and confer further to see if there needs to be some amendment. But we've been very clear in terms of what we're producing and what we're withholding.

THE COURT: Is there a specific category of documents you're afraid that they're withholding based on an objection?

MR. WEINKOWITZ: The issue is, is I have no idea what they're withholding based on any of the objections that they're asserting.

THE COURT: Yeah, but do you have any -- that doesn't answer my question. Is there a specific category or type of document you think they're withholding based on their

objections that you're trying to ferret out?

MR. WEINKOWITZ: I'm trying -- I'm -- I can't answer that question, Your Honor, because I have no idea what they're withholding. That's the problem. I don't know whether they're withholding a document based on any of the objections that they're asserting because they simply won't tell me.

And I can tell you that this issue was just recently ordered -- the defendants in both the hair relaxer and the opioids case were specifically ordered to identify the documents that they were withholding based on an objection.

Right now I can't answer your question because they won't identify any documents that they are, in fact, withholding based on any of the objections that they're asserting.

THE COURT: Okay. But --

MR. WEINKOWITZ: I just can't answer it.

THE COURT: What I'm hearing -- what I heard from counsel for TikTok is that -- tell me if I'm wrong -- you said that you were telling him what you were going to produce.

- MS. LADDON: Yeah, and we've said -- we've said when we're not producing documents in response to a request.
- MR. WEINKOWITZ: They have not indicated specifically which objections they are withholding documents on. They just haven't done it.

If you look at the way they respond to the RFPs, we have a series of objections and then we have an answer, but it doesn't

1 tell me whether they're withholding the documents based on any 2 of those objections at all. I can't answer your question because they have not given 3 me the information. 4 5 THE COURT: Have you started producing any documents? MS. LADDON: Yeah. We've produced, what, 17,000 last 6 7 year and another -- is it 500, 700 that we produced? THE COURT: From your review of the documents they've 8 9 produced, do you have a suspicion that they're withholding some 10 category or swath of documents? MR. WEINKOWITZ: First of all, Your Honor, the 11 documents that they produced last year were documents that they 12 13 had produced to the state AGs. I know. 14 THE COURT: 15 MR. WEINKOWITZ: So that's a whole separate set of documents. 16 They have produced documents in response to what we call 17 the go-fetch RFP1 where we say "Go get this individual 18 19 document, " and they have been responsive to that. I will give 20 them credit on that. So I have no -- no specific -- on that set, I have no 21 22 suspicion that they have withheld any documents on that set. 23 I'm talking about the rest of the sets. Sets 2 to Set 9, they set out a series of objections. They do not tell me whether 24

they're withholding those documents. I can't even have a

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suspicion because they don't tell me anything at all.

THE COURT: Okay. What I'm hearing is a willingness to continue to meet and confer on this issue. It sounds to me like -- I mean, in normal practice as documents get produced, the receiving party reviews them and they make reference to other documents that weren't produced and you go back to the producing party and say, "Hey, what about these?" I mean, that's kind of -- you expect some of that. Right?

Now, you would expect the producing party to be fulsome in its production and not prompt that but that, unfortunately, does happen. Right?

All I can say is this is unripe because you still need to -- apparently the plaintiffs don't understand what you're actually withholding on the basis of your objections. So you've got to tell them that at some level. You think you've already told them that you've got to make it either clearer or in some way make it more categorical. I don't know what it is that they don't think they're understanding.

On the plaintiffs' side, you know, you've got to go
through the meet-and-confer process and, you know, if you
really think that they're somehow hiding some documents from
you, I mean, the standing order is clear. You elevate it to
lead counsel and you file a brief on it and explain to me in
more detail than we just don't know because that's not -- I
mean, that really -- anybody who serves discovery requests says

"I don't know what I don't have." Right?

But you need to explain to me why -- especially after you've had time to review the documents, why you think that there really is -- especially if they've made representations as to what they're producing and what they're not, why that there's something being hidden from you based on the basis of these objections.

MR. WEINKOWITZ: Your Honor, I understand that, but the problem is that we got -- we have a series of 20 or 30 objections.

THE COURT: I hear your complaint, but my understanding is that -- you're -- she's been -- allegedly the representation is made that she's been meeting and conferring trying to explain what the objections are and what the documents being produced in light of the objections are. I assume that's what you're doing.

MS. LADDON: That's what our team's been doing. It's been my colleague who couldn't be here today because of the Passover holiday, so I wasn't personally in all the meet and confers but I've gotten the full update, and my understanding is that that's exactly what we've been doing.

We've been responding to document requests. We've been clear about what we're producing, what we're not producing, and we've been showing up to every meet and confer and talking in good faith about these very issues.

THE COURT: Okay. So the risk is on you. If you don't provide sufficient answers to plaintiffs' questions as to what somehow they think you're still hiding the ball in some way and not explaining what you're producing and what you're not producing, then they're free to escalate it to a lead counsel meet and confer and then file a motion on it, but then the burden is on you to show why there's been a violation here.

Again, I'm not going to -- you know, I'm not going to look kindly on unnecessary motion practice, especially where it looks like you haven't sufficiently met and conferred. I'm not hearing there's really good communication here, so I would encourage better communication on this issue.

MR. WEINKOWITZ: Your Honor, we're having another issue with meet and confers with TikTok that I'd like to explain.

And what's happening is, is we will get a set of requests to -- answers to requests to produce, and we will write them a deficiency letter, and then it will take some time in order to set up a meet and confer. And then when we finally do get a meet and confer, we get -- and our deficiency letters are very clear as to which requests we want to talk about. We get on the meet and confer, and I go "Number 165, what's your position on 165? You won't produce any documents."

And they say to me "We have to go back to the client." "166?"

1 "We have to go back to the client." 2 This is repeatedly over and over again. What's happening is it appears that what's going on in 3 4 these meet and confers is a lot of slow walking. 5 coming to the meet and confers without being prepared, without a position on whether or not they will or won't produce a 6 document when it's raised, and then we have another two weeks 7 that goes by when we don't hear back about what the client's 8 9 position is. And I have to write five e-mails and six e-mails. 10 And then right now there are a series of requests to produce 11 that I am still waiting to hear from weeks ago. I get that we asked for a very aggressive schedule. 12 it, but that doesn't mean that the meet-and-confer process can 13 be used to really delay the production of documents and over 14 15 and over again not give us an answer. We need an answer, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: My standing order at Section H, 17 subsection (1) says (as read): 18 "Counsel for all parties involved in the dispute 19 20

shall undertake reasonably diligent efforts to confer and attempt to negotiate a resolution of the dispute."

I assume no good lawyer here is going to be in contempt of one of my orders, so I encourage everybody to do that.

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Paragraph (2) of Section H of my standing order says (as read):

"Only after counsel and the parties have communicated in those efforts but remain unable to resolve the dispute, any party may demand a meeting of lead trial counsel for the parties involved in the dispute at issue. To resolve the discovery dispute, such meetings shall occur within

If you have communicated in those efforts but remain unable to resolve the dispute, it is your right under my standing order to demand the meet-and-confer lead counsel.

10 business days of the demand."

So your comments about slow walking, I'm not crediting whether that's happening or not, but my standing order is specifically designed to avoid unnecessary delay in the resolution of discovery disputes. So I'm not going to countenance arguments to me that the other side is slowing down discovery when I give you -- I give all parties in my court specific guidance on how to get expeditious rulings on discovery disputes. All right?

MR. WEINKOWITZ: Understood, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And you understand my admonition as to being prepared on meet and confers?

MS. LADDON: I do 100 percent. And we take issue with counsel's characterization of the meet-and-confer process and 100 percent stand by our participation pursuant to Your Honor's orders.

THE COURT: I encourage good and effective

1 communication in meet and confers in trying to work things out, 2 so I take what you're saying but I'll hold you to it too. Okay? 3 4 MR. WEINKOWITZ: Thank you, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: All right. If I understand the e-mail 6 that I received, the final unripe but ripe dispute, I guess, that hasn't been resolved is deposition topic seeking source 7 code adjacent information but only with respect to TikTok; is 8 9 that right? MR. MATTERN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. David 10 Mattern on behalf of the TikTok defendants. 11 Our understanding is that plaintiffs have not 12 withdrawn this dispute as to TikTok although they've withdrawn 13 it as to Snap; and as noted in the DMC, it was not raised as to 14 15 Meta and YouTube who reserve all their rights. THE COURT: Okay. So is it still really a dispute as 16 17 to TikTok? MR. WEINKOWITZ: Yes, it is a dispute as to TikTok, 18 19 Your Honor, and is --20 THE COURT: Okay. MR. WEINKOWITZ: I can hand you up a copy of the 21 notice so that you can see precisely what the topics are. 22 23 THE COURT: Well, I already -- I mean, is it on what they're calling the source code adjacent information? 24 25 MR. WEINKOWITZ: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I don't need to see the notice. I understand what that is. Unless you --

MR. WEINKOWITZ: No, no. I'm saying I wanted to put the topics in front of you so that you could see precisely what the topics say, but that's fine. They just simply won't produce a witness.

THE COURT: Okay. Why won't you produce a witness?

MR. MATTERN: Yeah. As Your Honor will recall, the parties agreed not to seek source code discovery at this time, and I believe what plaintiffs said at the last DMC when this was discussed was unless and until defendants put it at issue, which we have not.

The reason that -- so that's, I think, why we think this is premature. If there is a point where they want to cross the bridge to seek source code discovery, only then would it be appropriate to have conversations about where that information is stored.

But although I realize that they've characterized this as what they're calling the source code adjacent, but it's not.

What they're seeking and as identified by, like, Getlab and GitHub, they're seeking information about the repositories where source code is stored.

They want description about how the source code was changed, which is, again, a description about the source code.

They want information about comments or versions of source

code.

This is all stuff that there's a patent protective order that lists out and defines as highly confidential source code information the very information that they're seeking here. So it's our view that it's more appropriate to defer this until we come to the time when there is source code, you know, discovery.

THE COURT: So on that point, I have a -- I'm not going to -- I haven't gone back through the transcripts. I have a memory of somebody on the plaintiffs' side telling me, maybe it was Mr. Previn, that we weren't seeking a source code protocol at this time because they weren't -- the plaintiffs weren't seeking source code, but they used the phrase "but that doesn't stop us. We still reserve the right to seek source code adjacent information."

Tell me --

MR. WEINKOWITZ: That's, correct, Your Honor. That was --

THE COURT: Tell me if I'm wrong from the defense side.

MR. MATTERN: That's correct. It was Mr. Warren that noted that. And in the response, we also noted that we didn't understand what source code adjacent meant and thought that it was something that would -- that was ambiguous and would need to be clarified.

whether the current protective order covers the confidentiality of what they're calling the discovery on source code adjacent information, then you're free to come up with either a source code protocol or an amendment to the protective order, if you want, to cover source code related, you know, even more highly confidential information using the patent protective order as a template, but that doesn't -- that doesn't mean that it's premature. I don't think they waive the right to take this discovery.

MR. MATTERN: No. I think that's -- certainly the protective order is one component, but I think the broader point is they said they weren't seeking source code discovery at this point, so putting up an ESI witness to talk about preservation of source code seems premature.

Those conversations would be better had if plaintiffs get to the point that they think that source code discovery is appropriate and only after having those conversations. And this would be something not only TikTok but the other defendants who this issue has not been raised for. You know, premature to raise it now when plaintiffs have said that they're not seeking this kind of discovery and premature to raise it --

THE COURT: I mean, to the extent they said they weren't seeking it, they said that they could seek it later. I

mean, again, I don't think there was a complete waiver for purposes of this case ever by the plaintiffs to seek even what you're calling source code discovery; right? They kept open that possibility later, and it's up -- I mean, it's up to the party taking the discovery to time which discovery they want to take; right? I mean, unless there's a court order like barring it, like if it's a phasing or bifurcating of a discovery.

MR. MATTERN: I'm with you there, Your Honor, that there wasn't a waiver, but our point is that they've said that even at the last DMC they're not taking source code discovery now and so it's premature to put up a witness on us now.

THE COURT: What you're calling source code discovery, they're calling source code adjacent discovery, so you're not really talking to each other.

So whatever bucket you want to put it in, again, there's nothing to stop them from taking even what you're calling source -- they can say today "We've changed our minds and we want to start taking discovery on source code." I don't think -- there's no procedural way to object to that, is there?

MR. MATTERN: I think, Your Honor, yes, we would say that it's not relevant to their claims and not proportionate.

I mean, yes, those would be our objections.

MR. WEINKOWITZ: I can assure counsel that we're actually not looking for the discovery or a deposition on the actual source code. That is not the topics. The topic is:

Where do they store versions of their tools? Where do they store versions of their algorithms and their versions of their source code? How do they describe it? How do they revise it? What documents exist without actually getting into the actual source code? We have not crossed that bridge. This is a different bridge.

MR. MATTERN: I think, one, this is to our point about why this is premature, and this is something the parties should continue having meet and confers on.

But, two, at least as plaintiffs have briefed this in their statement, what they want information on is how we -- was GitHub and, like, similar programs, which is repositories, as you know, for source code.

What they asked for is information about comments to source code, about how it was modified. They're really asking more for descriptions of source code.

I take Mr. Weinkowitz's representation, though, that he says that they're not really asking for source code information, and so I think it's -- the parties should simply continue to meet and confer about this to see if we can narrow it to a universe of information that we think is appropriate and that wouldn't encroach on the source code production.

THE COURT: Okay. So it's clearly not ripe. You haven't completed the meet-and-confer process, but you've asked -- I think you've at least implicitly, if not directly,

asked for guidance on this issue. So, again, I don't think a prematureness argument is going to work here because there's no -- they never waived the ability to take discovery on source code, even source code itself, not -- and, again, I've just got a memory that somebody asked for source code. You kept open -- it was very clear once or twice to say "We still want to take source code adjacent discovery."

And I understand what you thought that meant and what they thought it meant. You know, talk it out in the meet-and-confer process, but I don't think you're going to prevail on a prematureness argument at this point because there was no -- there's no timing of the discovery issue here on source code in any event.

MR. MATTERN: I appreciate that, Your Honor. I think to reframe it, I think our dispute is over the meaning of "adjacency." And so what I think is premature is this dispute because we're not having a meeting of the minds about what "adjacent" even means.

And it seems like I've just heard Mr. Weinkowitz say that they don't want discovery into what we would consider to be source code information. So maybe it would make sense to continue to discuss this issue to see if we can find a path forward, which, again, is why we did not think this dispute was ripe for inclusion for this DMC.

THE COURT: So continue to meet and confer, and

however you describe the subject of the discovery sought,
whether -- you know, the description of it isn't going to
resolve the issue, whether you call it source code or you call
it source code adjacent. It's whether -- you know, whether -I mean, unless there's a privilege reason or some other really
good reason to refuse a witness, I don't understand how you
can't -- how you can force the other side to say, "Well, you
can't take discovery at this time on this issue because I don't
think you should." That doesn't work. It doesn't work that
way.

MR. MATTERN: But I don't think plaintiffs have said that they want to take source code discovery at this point. In fact, I think Mr. Weinkowitz has said a few minutes ago that was not the intent.

THE COURT: The way you framed what you think they're asking for is you think it's source code discovery; right? And so it -- my point is even if you're right, and I'm not saying you're right, but even if you want to characterize it as source code discovery because it's too close to the actual source code to be what they would call source code adjacent -- right? -- it doesn't matter at the end of the day because they didn't waive the ability to take source code discovery. That's my point.

MR. WEINKOWITZ: And, Your Honor, just may I respond?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WEINKOWITZ: I just would encourage -- I was going

to hand this up, but the topics are very, very specific and they're designed around not getting at the source code but information about the source code, and it also includes modifications, revisions, or changes to the tools and the platform and the algorithm.

We don't want to know what the code looks like. We just want information for where is this stored, what are the documents that are generated, what is the decision-making that's made to change when there's a change in the platform. That's what these topics are about.

They're labeling it as just source code. First of all, you're right, we didn't waive any source code information. But they're making it specific to source code, and it's not specific to source code.

And, you know, I'm not sure what else we're going -- I'll meet -- we'll meet and confer, but the topics are very, very clear, and they're just not willing to give us a witness.

THE COURT: I encourage the parties to meet and confer and try to clarify the scope of what this discovery is and whether it's putting aside whether it's premature or not, you know, whether it's proportional -- right? -- whether, you know, it's not overly burdensome, those are the issues that you can certainly try to mitigate and try to avoid future disputes on.

MR. MATTERN: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WEINKOWITZ: Thank you, Your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: All right. So I think going -- when I went through the unripe disputes, I think I picked up most. 3 Is 4 there more unripe fruit to pick? 5 MR. CHAPUT: Your Honor, Isaac Chaput on behalf of the Meta defendants from Covington & Burling. 6 7 Just one very brief update that was not in the DMC statement because it had not yet arisen at that time, but we 8 9 wanted to flag it for Your Honor, which is that tomorrow Meta 10 defendants and plaintiffs will be filing a joint letter brief 11 on disputes relating to plaintiffs' 30(b)(6) deposition notice directed to Meta. Those were not flagged in the DMC statement 12 because they had not yet ripened or crystallized at the time 13 that statement was filed. 14 Okay. All right. So you've gone through 15 THE COURT: all the meet and confers, and you still can't resolve the 16 17 30(b)(6) issue? MR. CHAPUT: We have endeavored to resolve the issues 18 19 we thought that we might be able to, which is why we hadn't flagged it previously, but it appears we have not. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for that update. And 21 that will be filed tomorrow? 22 23 MR. CHAPUT: That is our expectation at present, yes, Your Honor. 24 25 Okay. A couple places in the status THE COURT:

1 report at least I saw some confusion or discussion as to when 2 is a dispute ripe versus unripe. All right. So I'll make it very easy. It's ripe when 3 you've gone through all the meet and confer, including lead 4 counsel meet and confer -- right? -- and it's ready to be 5 briefed or has already been briefed. Right? Maybe overripe at 6 some point. But it's certainly ripe at that time. 7 unripe -- right? -- if you haven't completed all the 8 9 meet-and-confer processes. Right? Now, you certainly are free to -- and I think you've been 10 doing this -- in the unripe section, you can tell me, you know, 11 the only thing left to do is the meet and confer of lead trial 12 counsel -- right? -- or, as you've said, "We're still 13 continuing to meet and confer." Right? That's fine. 14 That's 15 part of why you -- it's a status report, so I'm asking for that. 16 But the question of whether to flag it to me as ripe or 17 unripe, the dividing line I think is pretty easy. If you've 18 finished all the final meet and confers to lead trial counsel 19 20 and the only thing left to do is file the brief or you've already filed the brief, then it's ripe. 21 MR. WARREN: Your Honor, may I ask a point of 22 clarification --23 24 THE COURT: Sure.

MR. WARREN: -- on the operation of your standing

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order?

We just want to make sure that when one party invokes H(2) of your standing order and asks for that meeting of lead trial counsel, when it happens, if one party is unsatisfied and feels like the meet-and-confer process has expired and they're not getting anywhere, that party would like to proceed with letter briefing or presenting the dispute as ripe rather than having the other party sort of essentially hold the process hostage by saying, "No, no, no. Let's meet and confer and try again.

Let's meet and confer and try again." Because that's the concern we have, is that that can go on indefinitely and prevent the party seeking relief from actually -- from actually getting it.

THE COURT: So, again, I'll read paragraph H(2) from my standing order. The condition is only after counsel for the parties have communicated in those efforts but remain unable to resolve the dispute, any party may demand a meeting of lead trial counsel.

What's the condition? Only after counsel and the parties have communicated in those efforts but remain unable to resolve the dispute. Have you communicated in those efforts and been unable to resolve the dispute? Then you can ask for a meet and confer of lead trial counsel.

MR. WARREN: Yes, Your Honor, but the question is at the meeting of lead trial counsel --

THE COURT: Yes. 1 MR. WARREN: -- if at that meeting the dispute is not 2 resolved, then what? 3 THE COURT: Okay. Lead counsel meetings shall occur 4 5 within 10 business days of the demand, and then now we go to 6 paragraph H(3) (as read): "Within five business days of the in-person meeting 7 of lead trial counsel referred to above, the parties shall 8 file" -- "jointly file a detailed letter with the Court." 9 No exceptions there. 10 MR. WARREN: Perfect. 11 THE COURT: Five-day deadline. 12 MR. WARREN: That's all we needed to hear. Thank you. 13 THE COURT: I thought -- I thought it was pretty 14 15 clear. MR. WARREN: It was to us, Your Honor, but I think 16 there is sometimes a desire to extend the meet-and-confer 17 18 process even among lead trial counsel and say "Let's try 19 again." THE COURT: As I said, based on long experience 20 fighting discovery battles, I fashioned my standing order in a 21 way to avoid -- well, to help expedite rulings on discovery 22 23 disputes to help parties reach their resolutions efficiently. Thank you. 24 MR. WARREN: 25 Questions, Ms. Simonsen? THE COURT:

MS. SIMONSEN: No. We appreciate the clarification that we should follow Your Honor's order, which is how we had been interpreting what a ripe dispute is.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, I also point out that I think
I have in here that you -- the parties are free to jointly
withdraw a dispute even after the letter brief is filed.
Right? So things can change and people can -- there's nothing
in here barring voluntary continuing meet and confers -right? -- even of lead trial counsel after the letter brief has
been filed or after the formal meet and confer of lead trial
counsel, and I would certainly encourage, like I would in a
settlement conference, you know, I certainly encourage parties
to keep talking, if they can, to work things out.

MR. WARREN: Yes, Your Honor. And, in fact, I think you saw that the parties were able to take some issues off the board in advance of today.

THE COURT: I'm very appreciate of that.

MS. SIMONSEN: And we understand, Your Honor, just to clarify, that the parties can agree to forgo the letter briefing and instead tee something up as ripe in the DMC statement, which is how we've been approaching the disputes to date. For instance, some of the issues that we argued earlier today, we didn't letter brief, but that was because the parties agreed that they were ripe. Otherwise we understand that the parties are to letter brief the dispute.

THE COURT: So that's right. I was -- you remind me I was going to give you more clarification on that.

So timing-wise -- right? -- there is -- there's going to be over -- so there's going to be a period of time when you've completed all the meet and confers, even the meet and confers of lead trial counsel, and you can either brief it in the DMC or brief it in a letter brief because the timing of both, like, are -- like fall right within each other. So the question is: Where do you do it?

So basically it's got to be in the DMC. At least a status report on it has to be in the DMC even if it's not fully briefed in the DMC because I need to know that it's a ripe dispute and what the dispute is -- right? -- which you've been doing. So -- and tell me "We either have or we will have a letter brief on this." Right?

Use your discretion on whether you want to tee it up in the DMC joint status report. If it's something that's purely or, you know, primarily administrative or procedural, like "Should we file that chart on the docket," I would encourage you to brief it fully because that's probably less than a page of briefing to tee it up in the DMC.

But if the dispute is of such complexity that you're citing a lot of law and you're basically approaching the page limits that you -- that would fall in the discovery letter brief page limits -- right? -- then don't fill the DMC status

1 report with something that probably more appropriately 2 requires -- because it's -- it must be of complexity or substance that it requires full briefing in a letter brief. 3 MR. WARREN: Thank you, Your Honor. 4 And point of clarification. For example, the litigation 5 6 hold issue in this one, that would have been appropriate letter brief versus a DMC statement? 7 THE COURT: Probably, yeah. Yeah. You briefed it as 8 if it were the letter brief here, which is fine for today's 9 10 purposes, but going forward, I mean, use your discretion. Certainly if it's like a really discreet issue, like even if 11 it's of some substance but it's discreet and it's short enough, 12 you can certainly -- again, if that timing works out, you can 13 brief it in the DMC status report. 14 15 MR. WARREN: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. 16 MR. WARREN: And I'll just represent for plaintiffs, 17 our preference will be presenting disputes to you that are 18 substance via letter brief in part because it just creates 19 20 clarity with your standing order. 21 THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. All right. I think I've given all the clarifications I 22 23 was supposed to give today. Anything further? I know I skipped a bunch of unripe 24 25 issues, but I didn't see any request for guidance in the ones I

1 skipped. 2 MS. SIMONSEN: Nothing from defendants. Thank you very much, Your Honor. 3 4 THE COURT: Okay. Anything from the plaintiffs' side? 5 MR. WARREN: No, nothing from plaintiffs' side. THE COURT: All right. We are adjourned till the next 6 DMC, which is actually coming up pretty shortly because of the 7 way the DMC next month got scheduled. So hopefully next 8 month's DMC will be short. All right. 9 THE CLERK: We're off the record in this matter. 10 THE COURT: Oh, can we go back on the record? 11 THE CLERK: We're back on the record in this matter. 12 THE COURT: So I noted -- or my clerk noted -- for the 13 state agency filings, there was a set of letter briefs filed 14 15 and then a corrected set of letter briefs filed, and I think one had the attestation and the other didn't. 16 And so I think Docket Number 736 was essentially replaced 17 by Docket Number 738. Will the parties agree we can simply 18 19 terminate as moot Docket 736? MS. SIMONSEN: Your Honor, I just simply don't know 20 the answer off the top of my head, and I can check with a 21 colleague quickly. 22 23 THE COURT: Okay. MS. SIMONSEN: He has confirmed. Yes, the defendants 24 are comfortable with that. 25

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The state AG side, is that okay?
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              THE COURT:
 2
              MR. LEWIS:
                           Yes.
                          Okay. So you will see that on the docket.
 3
              THE COURT:
     We will resolve or terminate the first filing Docket 736 as
 4
 5
     moot.
          Now we can go off the record.
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 7
              THE CLERK: We're off the record in this matter.
                   (Proceedings adjourned at 2:42 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. Tuesday, April 23, 2024 DATE: Kelly Shainline, CSR No. 13476, RPR, CRR U.S. Court Reporter